Tri-Weekly Constitutionalist.

STOCKTON & CO AUGUSTA GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 3. 1865.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST.

From Evening Edition of Yesterday

COLUMBIA, April 26, 1865.

MESSRS. STOCKTON & Co., Augusta, Ga.

Dear Sirs,—

The Mayor of Columbia handed a money package, sent by you from "Citizens of Cuthbert, Ga.," to the sufferers of Columbia, (Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars,) for which you and the donors have our heartfelt thanks.

Very Respectfully,
HERMANN LEIDING, Sec. & Treas'
Joint Relief Committee.

ANECDOTES OF LORD NORTH.—His good humor and readiness were of admirable service to him, when the invective of his opponents would have discomfited a more serious minister. He often indulged in a real or seeming slumber. An opponent, in the midst of an invective, exclaimed: "Even now, in the midst of these perils, the noble lord is asleep."

"I wish to God I was," exclaimed Lord North.

Alderman Sawbridge, having accompanied the presentation of a petition from Billingsgate with accusations of more than ordinary virulence, Lord North began his reply in the following words:

"I cannot deny that the honorable Alderman speaks not only the sentiments, but the very language of his constituents."

PERFORM YOUR MISSION.—There is not a spider hanging on the king's wall but hath its errand; there is not a nettle that groweth in the corner of the church yard but hath its purpose; there is not a single insect fluttering in the breeze but accomplisheth some divine decree; and I will never have it that God created any man, especially any Christian man, to be a blank, and to be a nothing. He made you for an end. Find out what that end is; find out your niche, and fill it. If it be ever so little, if it only to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water, do something in this great battle for God and truth.

In this short space of time the two Indians had advanced upon me, so I took again to my heels—not from cowardice, I can in truth declare, but with the hope of reaching a neighboring wood where I knew dwelt a tribe friendly to the English; this hope, however, I was forced to give up, for on looking back, I saw one of my pursuers far before the other. I waited for him, recovering my almost exhausted breath, and soon this Indian shared the fate of the first. I had now only one enemy to deal with, but I felt fatigued, and being near the wood, I was more desirous to save my own life than to destroy another of my fellow creatures. I plainly perceived ... curling up among the trees; I redoubled my speed, I prayed ... ed that my prayers were granted; but at this moment the yell of the Indian's voice sounded in my ears; I even thought I felt his warm breath; there was no choice—I turned———" Here the gentleman who related the wonderful stories at first grew impatient past all endurance, and called out, "Well, sir, and you killed him also?" "No, sir, he killed me!"

WINTER AND SPRING.—An old man was sitting in his lodge, by the side of a frozen stream. It was the close of winter, and his fire was almost out. He appeared very old and very desolate. His locks were white with age, and he trembled in every joint. Day after day passed in solitude, and he heard nothing but the sounds of the tempest, sweeping before it the new fallen snow.

One day, as his fire was just dying, a handsome young man approached, and entered his dwelling. His cheeks were red with the blood of youth, his eyes sparkled with animation, and a smile played upon his lips. He walked with a light and quick step. His forehead was bound with a wreath of sweet grass in place of a warrior's frontlet, and he carried a bunch of flowers in his hand.

"Ah, my son," said the old man, "I am happy to see you. Come in, come, tell me of your adventures, and what strange land you have been to see. Let us pass the night together. I will tell you of my prowess and exploits, and what I can perform. You shall do the same, and we will amuse ourselves."

He then drew from his sack a curiously wrought antique pipe, and, having filled it with tobacco, rendered mild by a mixture of certain leaves, handed it to his guest. When this ceremony was concluded, they began to speak:

"I blow my breath," said the old man, "and the streams stand still. The water becomes stiff and hard as clear stone."

"I breathe," said the young man, "and flowers spring up all over the plains."

"I shake my locks," retorted the old man, "and snow covers the land. The leaves fall from the trees at my command, and my breath blows them away. The birds get up from the water, and fly to a distant land. The animals hide themselves from my breath, and the very ground becomes as hard as flint."

"I shake my ringlets," rejoined the young man, "and warm showers of soft rain fall upon the earth. The plants lift up their heads out of the earth, like the eyes of children glistening with delight. My voice recalls the birds. The warmth of my breath unlocks the streams. Music fills the groves wherever I walk, and all nature rejoices."

At length the sun began to rise. A gentle warmth came over the place. The tongue of the old man became silent. The robin and blue-bird began to sing on the top of the lodge. The stream began to murmur by the door, and the fragrance of growing herbs and flowers came softly on the vernal breeze.

Daylight fully revealed to the young man the character of his entertainer. When he looked upon him, he had the vision of Peboan, [Winter.] Streams began to flow from his eyes. As the sun increased, he grew less and less in stature, and soon had melted completely away. Nothing remained on the place of his lodge-fire but the miskodeed, a small white flower with a pink border.—*Henry R. Schoolcraft.*

The discharge of the St. Alban's raiders has created a bad feeling in Washington.

There would not be so much harm in the giddy always following the fashions, if the wise were always to set them.

GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY,
Augusta, April 29, 1865.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its Banking House, on Tuesday, the 9th May next: The election for President and Directors for the ensuing year will then take place.

ap29 10 J. MILLIGAN, Cashier.

From the New York Herald.

Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Liberty, from Havana, at an early hour yesterday, we have received highly interesting news from that city and from Mexico, which will be found ably and fully detailed in our city of Mexico and Havana correspondence. We have again to return our thanks to Mr C H Denison, purser of the steamer, for his promptness in forwarding our late files and dispatches.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1, 1865.

On the 27th of February the city of Mexico, though long in expectation of the event, was startled by the publication in El Diario del Emperio of the Laws of Reform, or Decree of Revision," as they have been called, by which all the sales of church property made under former governments (and which the church party considered they had effectually smothered by calling Maximilian to Mexico) are confirmed. I forward here with the official journal containing this important law. Its effect upon the whole country has been marked. The clergy and the many newspapers in their employ have fought the measure from the first, ever increasing in coldness as the blow was delayed, and construing this delay into fear of their power. Now it has come, with all its attendant and consequent circumstances, it seems to have paralysed the ecclesiastical magnates into the stupor of despair and astonishment.

CHARACTER OF THE DECREE.

It is not merely the enormous mass of property involved—amounting to untold millions—but by this measure Maximilian crosses the Rubicon and takes the first step towards merging the church power into that of the State; or, in other words, depriving ecclesiastics of all degrees, from the archbishop down, of their ancient attributes of distinct government, and, divesting them of all temporal authority, reducing the church institutions to what it is in European and Catholic countries, affixing regular salaries to the offices of bishops, priests, &c., and even depriving the church of all right to hold property. I am informed that another special decree to that effect will follow hard upon this, which has been promulgated as a preliminary measure.

MAXIMILIAN COLLIDES WITH THE POPE.

Not only has the Emperor thus, in a manner, defied the express wish of the Pope, as indicated by his Nuncio, but by the first three articles of the summary of the decree he breaks down the barriers of intolerance and establishes universal religious liberty throughout Mexico; a freedom of religion which he pledges himself to support in all parts of the empire and to protect by the laws of the land. Thus, for the first time since the landing of the Spanish conquerors, perfect religious tolerance finds an asylum in the country which the zeal of the early discoverers and their accompanying priests and monks overran with fire and sword in the name of Christianity, and have held for nearly three centuries and a half in superstitious ignorance and semi-barbarity. The battles between the Mexican clergy on the one side, and the French Catholics on the other, by newspapers and pamphlets, on this subject, have been incessant and vindictive for several months; but the die is cast, and henceforth Mexico, if she fails to rise to the level to which her natural resources should carry her, the fault cannot be laid at the door of the Church, from whom the mantle of power is effectually and irrevocably stripped.

THE EFFECT UPON THE PROSPERITY OF MEXICO

will be immediate. The decrees sets loose and establishes a positive title to many millions of property, which, for want of a decision such as this, has lain dormant, and thus capital will be put in motion through various great channels of business, which has been patiently awaiting the decree of the Emperor. Its effect abroad will also be direct and favorable, as indicating the liberal Christian policy of Maximilian and his sincere desire for the welfare of Mexico.

A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT CHANGES

have just taken place in the Cabinet and Council of State, though not, as has been supposed, with any direct reference to the promulgation of the church decrees. It is probably owing to some radical differences of opinion between M. Eloise (*Chef du Cabinet,*) and others, that several have resigned their positions, and a new deal in the diplomatic pack is to be the result. M. Eloise, who, it is said, was strongly supported by the Empress in the recent discussions on this subject, has been for some time at variance with some of the Cabinet, and, as a sort of compromise, was offered the position of Governor of Sonora; but the shrewd Belgian failed to perceive it, especially when that distant portion of the empire is yet undergoing the process of pacification, with the sword, instead of the olive branch, as the mediator; and consequently he has refused to be expatriated, and the result was as above stated. M. Eloise remains, as does also Sr. Ramerez, now exercising the double functions of Minister of State and Foreign Relations—a gentleman of the highest respectability, and whose advice is heeded by Maximilian with special attention. Iglesias, Minister of France, has resigned, as has also the Minister of War, and it is said that Robles, Minister of Fomento, now absent on an official tour in the Department of Puebla and Vera Cruz, will follow suit on his return.

But the most important resignation of all is that of M. Schertzentechner, an old and experienced Austrian statesman, who in the youthful days of Maximilian served as his tutor and travelling companion, and who has occupied a position nearer to his Majesty than any other of his counsellors. Schertzentechner accompanied the Emperor to Mexico, and has been his chief advisor here—living at the palace at Chapultepec, on the most perfect terms of intimacy—an intimacy entirely devoid of formality, and based upon a life's devotion on the one side, and a habitual reliance on the other, upon the sincerity, shrewdness and wisdom of the old counsellors. The gossips and *quidnuncs* are all wondering whither these diplomatic changes are tending and what the next move on the chessboard will be. It is whispered that Schertzentechner has resigned entirely upon personal grounds. The Emperor, with all his conciliating ability, could not harmonize these antagonistic elements, especially when the influence of Carlotta in favor of her father's *protege,* M Eloise, was powerfully exerted. So Schertzentechner leaves to-morrow for Europe, and Eloise, remaining master of the situation, will continue, as heretofore, to wield the baton. Eloise is said to be the best business head among all who have surrounded the Emperor; but, like many active working men, he is avaricious of authority, and so jealous of interference in all branches of government that he prefers to take everything, however laborious in its details upon his own shoulders.

Imperious and impatient in character, yet at heart one of the kindest of men, he has succeeded in exciting, if not the enmity, at least the jealousy, of most of the other members of the government. The resignation of Iglesias (a man of fine abilities, a native Mexican, educated in Paris, and a particular favorite of Maximilian,) is especially wondered at and regretted. Ramerez, however, remains, and probably will not allow any ordinary circumstance to induce him to retire. He has the reputation of being the Nestor of Mexican statesmen, and his hearty concurrence in and support of the existing order of affairs is the more valuable from his recognized integrity, ability and learning, and particularly as the head of one of the oldest, wealthiest and most influential families of Mexico. Of what material the incoming Cabinet and Council will be composed remains to be seen.

THE EFFECT OF LATE IMPERIAL SUCCESSES.

Since the fall of Oajaca and the defeat and capture of Generals Romero, Porfirio Diaz and Rojas affairs seem to have gone all one way in military matters. Generals Echeagaray and Gutierrez have been signally defeated, and have intimated their intention to yield and come into the Imperial fold. In fact Echeagaray has already made application to that effect; but the Prefect refused to receive any terms whatever from him, and he has renewed the application to the head of another department.

Marshal Bazaine has just given publicity to his report in relation to Oajaca and its capture. The several French corps are of course handsomely mentioned, and there is any amount of judicious glorification. But really the affair reflects great credit upon the skill and especially the rapid achievements of the French engineers, who made a clean job of it. Considering the difficulties of reaching such a distant place, and then scientifically investing it, and keeping up their supplies through so mountainous and inaccessible a country, the French have vastly improved in the last two years as Mexican campaigners. There is little new since my last in relation to the war—nothing from Sonora and Sinaloa, now the principal remaining fields of operation. Here and there guerrilla bands pounce upon villages, strip haciendas, or commit ravages on a small scale; but the imperial rule is fast becoming a fixed fact, and save in the extreme north, where Juarez still holds court at Chihuahua, there is scarcely any respectable force of liberals.

Jefferson, Webster and the Bible.

Many years ago, I spent a Sabbath with Thomas Jefferson, at his residence in Virginia. It was in the month of June, and the weather was delightful. While engaged in discussing the beauties of the Bible, the sound of a bell broke upon our ears, when, turning to the sage of Monticello, I remarked, "How sweetly, how very sweetly sounds that Sabbath bell." The distinguished statesman for a moment seemed lost in thought, and then replied, "Yes, my dear Webster, it melts the heart, it calms our passions and makes us boys again." Here I observed that man was formed for religious worship, and notwithstanding all the sophistry of Epicurus, Lucretius and Voltaire, the Scriptures stood upon a rock as firm and immovable as truth itself. Man, in his purer, loftier breathing, turned his mental eye towards immortality, and that the poet only echoed the general sentiment of our nature, in saying that "the soul, secure in her existence, smiles at the drawn dagger and defies its point."

Mr. Jefferson fully concurred in this opinion and observed that the tendency of the American mind was in a different direction, a very different direction; and that Sunday schools—he did not use our more correct term, Sabbath—presented the only legitimate means under the Constitution, of avoiding the rock on which the French Republic was wrecked.—"Burke," said he "never uttered a more important truth than when he exclaimed that 'religious education is the cheapest defence of nations.'" "Raikes," said Mr. Jefferson, "has done more for our country than the present generation will acknowledge; perhaps, when I am cold, he will obtain his reward. I hope so, earnestly hope so. I am considered by many, Mr. Webster, to have little religion, but this is not the time to correct errors of this sort. I have always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of this sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers, and better husbands."

Of the distinguished Raikes, he was *clarum et venerabile nomen.* I took the liberty of saying that I found more pleasure in Hebrew poetry than the best productions of Greece and Rome; that "the harp upon the willows by the waters of Babylon" had charms for me beyond anything in the blind man of Scio. I then turned to Jeremiah. There was a fine folio of the scriptures before me—of 1458—and read aloud some of the most sublime passages, that used to delight me on my father's knee. But I fear, my dear friend, I shall tire you with my prolix account of what a pleasant, very pleasant Sabbath I spent in the company of one who has filled a very large space in our political and literary annals—Daniel Webster.

THE MOST MARVELOUS STORY IN THE WORLD.—Some gentlemen were dining together and relating their traveling adventures. One of them dealt so much in the marvelous that it induced another to give him a lesson. "I was once," said he, "engaged in a skirmishing party in America. I advanced too far, was separated from my friends, and saw three Indians in pursuit of me; the horrors of the tomahawk in the hands of the angry savages, took possession of my mind. I considered for a moment what was to be done; most of us love life, and mine was both precious and useful to my family. I was swift of foot, and fear added to my speed. After looking back—for the country was an open one—I at length perceived that one of my enemies had overrun the others, and the well known saying, "divide and conquer," occurring to me, I slackened my speed, and allowed him to come up. We engaged with mutual fury. I hope none here (bowing to his auditors) will doubt the result—in a few minutes he lay a corpse at my feet.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—How few men seem to have formed a conception of the original dignity of their nature, or the exalted design of their creation. Regarding themselves only as the creatures of time, endowed merely with animal passions and intellectual faculties, their projects, aims and expectations are circumscribed by the narrow outline of life. They forget that instability and decay are writ on, as with a sunbeam, upon all earthly objects—that this world, with all its pageantry and pomp and power, is crumbling into dust—that this life is scarcely deserving of a single thought, excepting as it forms the introduction to another, and that he alone acts a prudent, rational part, who frames his plan with direct reference to that future and endless state of being. Sin has so blinded the understanding, and debased the affections, that men never fail to invest some temporal good with fancied perfection, and idly imagine that the attainment of it would satisfy the desires and fill the capacities of the immortal spirit! How little do they know themselves! The soul is not of the earth, and they will strive in vain to chain it to the dust. Though its native strength has been impaired, and its purity tarnished, and its glory changed, it will not always be a prisoner. Send it forth if you will, to range through the whole material universe, and like the dove dismissed from the ark, it will return without finding a single place to rest—for it has no resting place but the bosom of God.

SPECIAL NOTICES

OFFICE POST Q. M. TAX IN KIND,
Thomson, Ga., April 13, 1865.

Planters of this District take notice and pay all Tithes due by you, by the 1st day of June. A failure will subject you to the five fold penalty.

Your ob't serv't,
J. M. ELLIOTT,
Capt. and A. Q. M. 5th C. D.

apr5 1m

HEADQUARTERS.
AUGUSTA, GA., April 6th, 1865

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 15.

I. Major J. B. Dorman, A. A. G., having, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 49, A. & I. G. O., reported this day at these Head Quarters, is hereby assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

B. D. FRY,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g Dist.

ap 18 6t

OFFICE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
DEPARTMENT SO. CA., GA. & FLA.
NEWBERRY, April 12, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

All Medical Officers in the Field Department, who were prevented from joining their commands during the evacuation of the city of Charleston and the coast, or who are now on duty in this Department, will report forthwith by letter to these Headquarters, stating, if not on duty, the cause of their absence, and if on duty, will state on what duty, to whom reporting, and by whom assigned. Surgeon T. L. Ogier, Medical Director, having by order, dated March 29th, returned to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and resumed his duties.

T. L. OGIER,
Medical Director F'ld Dep'mt.

ap15 d1w

TO ABSENTEES—OFFICIAL.

BROOKS HALL, April 6th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER.

All men belonging to the cavalry service in this army are ordered to report at Raleigh forthwith. Dismounted men will come by train. I earnestly call on my men to repair to the front.

apl6 12 WADE HAMPTON, Lt. Gen.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.
Chambers, 4th April, 1865.

Ordered, That the next regular term of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Southern District of Georgia, be held at the Court House in the city of Macon, on the fourth Wednesday, being the 24th day of May next, 1865, and at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. And that the Clerk enter this order forthwith in the minute book of said Court.

And it is further ordered, That this order be published three times in one newspaper in each of the cities of Macon, Augusta, Columbus and Albany, each publication beginning at least one month before the day above appointed.

EDWARD J. HARDEN,
C. S. District Judge for Georgia.

A true copy from the minutes.

WM. F. LAW,
Clerk C. S. Dist. Court, Southern Dist. Ga

ap 16 1aw3w

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING CO. OF GEORGIA,
Macon, March 17, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that an election for nine Directors of this Company, to serve until the first Monday in January next, will be held at the Banking House, in Macon, on the first Monday in June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. R. CUYLER, President
GEO. L. COPE,
THOS. PURSE, Directors.

march 25 1aw 10w

FOR SALE—20 Bales, Augusta Factory 4-4 Sheeting. Inquire of J. CRAIG, at Union Bank, 239 Broad Street.

ap18 7

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in June next, before the court house door in Waynesboro, Burke county, Ga., a likely negro girl, the property of Josiah Murphree, deceased. Said negro sold by order of the will, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said dec'd.

HENRY W. JONES, Ex'r.

ap13 td*

HAVE YOU STILLS TO SELL OR LET on Shares? We want to set immediately to distilling fruit. One still of 50 or 60—another of 90 or 100 gallons, and to employ with the same a Practical Distiller. Parties wishing to engage in this business can hear of a splendid chance by addressing

CONSTITUTIONALIST OFFICE,
Augusta, Ga.

ap 16 d3—w2

Athens Banner copy one time and send bill to this Office.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas May, late of Richmond county, deceased, are requested to make payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them, duly attested, within the time prescribed by law.

MICHAEL MAY, Administrator.

apr 15 d1w6*

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made by the undersigned to T. S. Metcalf, C. S. D., Augusta Ga., for duplicate certificates in my favor, supposed to be lost or stolen, viz:

No. 684 for $300, dated 5th March, 1864.
No. 1635 for $1000 dated 10th March, 1864.
No. 2366 for $200 dated 24th do do

A. MURPHEY,
d1aw6w Burke county, Ga.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made by the undersigned to T. S Metcalf, C. S. D., Augusta, Ga., for duplicate certificates in my favor, supposed to be lost or stolen, viz:

No. 518, for $2,000, dated 24th March, 1864.
No. 6320, for $200, dated 28th March, 1864.

K. P. McNORRELL,
mrr23 6w* Burke county, Ga.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Confederate Depositary at Augusta, Ga., for duplicates of the following 4 per cent. Certificate, No. 5681, dated March 25, 1864, for one thousand dollars, the same having been lost.

ap14 1aw6w* J. J. BROWN.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Confederate Depositary at Augusta, Ga., for a Duplicate of Four per Cent. Certificates Nos. 3838 and 3840, dated March, 1864, issued to J. A. Rosier, trustee, Burke county, for $600 each, the same having been lost.

J. A. ROSIER,
ap14 1aw60* Trustee.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Confederate Depositary at Augusta, Ga., for duplicate of the following Four Per Cent. Certificate: No. 1021, dated March 8, 1864, issued to W. L. Mathews, Scriven County, for one thousand dollars.

Application will also be made to the Depositary of Savannah for Duplicate of Four per Cent. Certificate No. 238, dated March 3, 1864, issued to J. T. West, for three hundred dollars, the same having been stolen.

W. L. MATHEWS.

march 10 1aw6w*

J. R. KEEN. C. B. KEEN. T. COLEMAN.

J. R. KEEN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AUGUSTA, GA.

WILL give their individual attention to the Sale or Purchase of all kinds of Produce or Merchandize. Commissions 5 per cent. and Taxes. Storage at Reasonable Rates. Insurance effected when requested. Motto—Quick Sales and Prompt Returns.

REFERS TO

J. A Ansley & Co.
G. R. Crump & Co.
Augusta, Ga.

J. B. Ross,
E. Bond,
Geo. T. Rogers & Son,
Dunn & Maugham,
Macon, Ga.

ap 18 tf

SUNDRIES.

Sugar,
Coffee,
Quinine,
Morphine,
Pepper,
Whiskey,
Brandy,
Cards,
Sheetings,
Shirtings, &c.

For sale by E. B. LONG & CO.

ap20 eod tf

BOTANIC PRACTICE.

LOOK AND READ.

Something of Importance to the Afflicted.

THE undersigned has been located in the city of Augusta about two years, and during that time he can confidently say to the public that he has effected more cures in that portion of the country than can be described. The undersigned professes to treat all chronic complicated complaints, without regard to the length of time the complaints may have been standing in the system of the person so afflicted. He will say confidently that he will cure from seven to eight cases from every tenth case which may be presented before him, in a period of from two to four or six months, owing to the length of time they may be located. His practice consists of German and Indian combined. He can be consulted with personally, or by letter by giving a full explanation of each complaint to the utmost ability. His office is up stairs, over Brahe's Jewelry Store, opposite the Constitutionalist office, on Broad Street, No. 194. Medicines must be paid for on delivery, in every case. Persons residing at a distance can receive medicines by express. He could produce hundreds of certificates, but space will not permit him to do so.

M FITZGERALD, M. D.,
apl 1 d&w&w1m Augusta, Ga.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Tarlton B. Butler, late of Burke county, deceased will be sold before the Court House door, in the village of Sylvania, in Scriven county, between the usual hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in June next, the following property, to-wit: One tract of land, lying in the said county of Scriven, containing 850 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of estate of Wm. W. Oliver, lands of Wm. A. Roberts and Sam'l H. Littlefield. Also, one tract containing 204 acres, more or less, lying in said county of Scriven, butting and adjoining lands of estate of Elijah Oglesby, lands of B. M. Lovett, Sampson Grillen, and others. Also, one tract containing 163 acres more or less, lying in said county of Scriven and Burke, adjoining lands of Thomas W. Oliver, Wm. D. Campbell, and estate lands of Tarlton B. Butler, dec'd. Also, one-half of the landing on Savannah River, near Stoney Bluff, known as Sweet Water Landing, containing seven acres, more or less. Also, one Landing on said river, at said bluff, containing three-fourths of an acre.

Also, the following slaves: One negro Woman, Frances, about 30 years of age; and her children—Morris, a boy about three years of age, and Major, a boy about three months of age.

Terms on the day of sale.

BRITTON E. MIMS,
Adm'r with will annexed of Tarlton B. Butler.

ap 4 wtd

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of Thomas Barrett, late of Richmond county, deceased, are notified to present their claims, duly attested, within the time prescribed by law; and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

WM. H. BARRETT,
Qualified Executor.

apl4 1aw6w

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DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST

PUBLISHED BY
STOCKTON & CO.

AUGUSTA, GA.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1865.

"To exhort to sacrifices—to stimulate to exertion—to shame despondency—to divert from untimely concessions—are stern but needful duties to be discharged in gloomy times."—*Burke.*

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

In revising our city subscription lists some errors may have occurred, which will be promptly rectified upon application at the counting-room.

Two of our carriers were sick yesterday, which may account for the non-delivery of the paper to certain parties.

We shall be pleased to continue the Constitutionalist to all of our old friends and patrons, and shall offer such terms as will be reasonable.

After the storm the calm. We have never seen Augusta wear a look of more profound peace and quietude than on yesterday. The silence in most of the streets was absolutely appalling.

Eggs were being hawked about the streets yesterday at 20 cents per dozen in specie.

To the Citizens and Residents of Augusta.

All the citizens and residents capable of bearing arms, are earnestly requested to assemble at the City Hall this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of forming organizations for the protection of the city. As the military are rapidly being paroled, it is necessary that action should be immediately taken upon a matter of such vital importance to our welfare and security, and I trust our arms-bearing people will come out en masse.

The organizations, when completed, will be placed under the Generals assigned by Gen. McLaws to the protection of the city.

ROBERT H. MAY,
Mayor of the city of Augusta.

UNCALLED-FOR TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.—The following messages remain in the office and cannot be delivered for want of proper address:

J. R. Balfour, H. A. Frain, Baron Carter.

ICE.—This indispensable luxury is now being manufactured in our city by Capt. C. E. Girardey's ingenious process. It is sold on very reasonable terms, and will of course become a necessity in every household.

The sick poor will be supplied gratis on application at the Factory on Greene street.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—Our neighbor M Hyams, at the corner of Broad and McIntosh streets, distributed three boxes of tobacco among the soldiers on Monday. Yesterday morning he had sixty of the brave fellows at his house, and regaled them with a substantial breakfast.

OPEN TO MACON.—The telegraph lines from this city to Macon are now open and in working order. Dispatches are required to be paid for in specie.

CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.—Cayce is, emphatically and genuinely, the irrepressible. The fate and fortune of war cannot put him down. To-day at 9 o'clock at the Arcade he sells a very superior and attractive lot of goods for Confederate money. He will also take silver for French calf skins.

SWORDS.—The Machine shop was broken into yesterday, and thousands of sabres and swords were being displayed upon the streets by negroes and boys.

ROCKETS.—In the ransacking and pillage the other day a large quantity of fire-works, signals, &c., were taken. Last night there was quite a beautiful pyrotechnic display, the "rockets red glare" illuminating the sky just over the parade ground.

RUMORS.—The air was less burdened with rumors yesterday than at any time during the past month.

It was reported on good authority that Andy Johnson, upon assuming the robes of office as President of the United States, had issued an address stating that Gen. Sherman had acted without authority in making the terms he had, and that he (Johnson) intended regulating the status of "rebel" States and officials.

Per contra, Gen. Sherman is reported to have advised Gen. Johnston that he and Gen. Grant were determined the country should have peace, and that they would take care of the politicians at the North if Johnston would do the same with those of the South.

From Macon.

A gentleman who arrived from Macon yesterday, gives some few items of news from that place. He says that the Federals have issued orders for non-residents—white or black to leave the place. This was done to lessen consumption of supplies. They have from 5 to 6000 negroes drilling—three negroes were shot one day last week for insubordination, and one for indecent language to a white girl.— The discipline of their troops and system of guards are well spoken of.

Perfect order is maintained, and guards furnished for private property whenever requested. No restriction has been imposed on citizens passing through by railroad, no passports being required. Trains run regularly to Atlanta and Southwestern R. R.

CITY COUNCIL—THE CURRENCY.—As we have already stated, the City Council will soon issue certificates of indebtedness, which will, doubtless, in a great measure, meet the wants of the community in regard to a currency. These certificates will be made payable two years after date, either in gold or in seven per cent. bonds of the city of Augusta; and will be receivable in payment of taxes due the city. This latter quality ought to make them equal to gold, even if they were not made payable in that precious metal, as but a small amount is to be issued. And here it is that we wish to give a piece of advice to our community, which is this: the officers and creditors of the city will be paid off in this currency, and they should not allow it to be shaved in the least degree, for there will, doubtless, be numerous sharpers and speculators, anxious as ever to make their profits out of the necessities of their fellow-men, who will endeavor to depreciate these notes on receiving them from first holders; hence we advise these latter parties to be on their guard, and not allow themselves to be imposed upon in making their purchases. At the same time, it should be remembered that there are many articles of necessity which are very scarce; and such articles will necessarily command a higher price than they did in peace times, perhaps three or four times as much. But what we desire is, to see that this new currency is properly appreciated by the community, and to caution those who are fortunate enough to receive it, against impositions that may be attempted upon them. As we have already said, it will be "as good as gold" in the payment of city taxes, and as but a small amount will be issued—the issue ceasing as soon as a regular currency becomes established—this amount will be consumed by the payment of taxes, (which will be placed upon a specie basis,) hence it should be received as gold, and will, we hope, answer the same purpose. It certainly will, if efforts to depreciate it are put down at the commencement.

OFFICE ASYLUM HOSPITAL,
Augusta, Ga. May 2d, 1865.

As all the sick and wounded in the various hospitals in this city have been transferred to this hospital, and owing to the present unsettled state of the currency, it is impossible to purchase the necessary articles that are requisite for their comfort.

I therefore propose to exchange what hospital stores I can spare, consisting of homespun, bacon, syrup, flour and meal, for lard, chickens, eggs, butter, &c. Any person having any of the above named articles to exchange will receive the gratitude of many of our suffering sick and wounded by calling at this charge.

M. E. SWINNEY,
Surgeon in charge.

WAGONS AND DRAYS.—The Post Commissary is in urgent need of wagons and drays to haul stores to the issuing house, and will pay a fair price in specie if required. As this is an urgent public necessity to enable him to distribute rations on hand to soldiers passing through, we trust those having wagons or drays will send them forward early this morning.

Mexico.

EUROPEAN NATIONS ON THE ADVENT OF THE EMPIRE.

The official journal has lately published a number of letters received by Maximilian from various European countries, in response to the official announcement of his advent in Mexico. Among them are those of the Emperor of Russia, the Kings of Denmark and Prussia, the Grand Dukes of Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Swiss Council, the German Confederation, the free city of Hamburg, and others not now remembered. The same paper copies a portion of the speech of the King of Portugal at the opening of the Court, in which he recognized the empire and accredits its Envoy and Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. A letter from Italy, published yesterday in the Sociedad, states that Signor Grippi, who has been named Minister to Mexico, has been superceded by the Count Latour, the former having been unable to make the journey. The last letters from Spain announce the arrival at Paris of the Marquis de Rivera, Envoy Extraordinary, &c., &c., of Spain to the Court of Maximilian. The diplomat was formerly Spanish Minister at the Portuguese Court. The arrival and reception of the British Minister (Mr Scarlett) was described in a former letter. Mr. Scarlett is said to have formerly been English Minister at Constantinople. M. Von Bleudel Calclenbroeck is another notable who has just arrived. He is the Belgian Minister, the same who some years since occupied a similar position near the Government of the United States. Even the Sandwich Islands are to be represented here; so say the papers, and publish the fact that Kamehameha III wishes to be counted in, and that he has so advised the Imperial Government. At Constantinople the Sultan has given a grand reception to the Envoy of Maximilian—Don Pablo Martinez del Rio—recognizing the empire, decorating the Envoy with the "Order of Medijie," who then proceeded to Athens, and received equally gratifying honors from George I of Greece. In fact, every government in Europe, autocrat, despotic or democratic, emperors, kings, sultans and all, have not hesitated to pat the infant empire on the head and promise all the friendship compatible with the circumstances.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Meantime the loyal Americans of Mexico, or at least a good many of them, got together on the 22d of February, at the United States Consulate, at the invitation of Mr. Otterbourg, United States Consul at Mexico, and celebrated the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of Washington's birthday with a dinner that would have done honor to the most *recherche* hotel in New York. The occasion brought out a deal of patriotism, in the shape of speech, song and sentiment, such as is rarely heard in Mexico in these days of doubtful diplomatic relations. The company sat down in the best of humor at nine p. m., Mr. Otterbourg having been elected President. After the substantials had been duly attended to, the patriotism which everybody had been bottling up for two or three days for the occasion, began to make itself manifest, and until two o'clock the next morning there was an unceasing fire of toasts and speeches, expressing everything that sparkling champagne could evoke and a happy audience appreciate.

HOW THE THING WAS DONE.

The regular toasts having been disposed of with due formality, they were followed by an endless list of volunteer ones, including sentiments suitable to the hour and to the occasion. The Consulate was brilliantly lighted and handsomely decorated with American flags and portraits of eminent Americans, among which that of Washington was conspicuous, and occupied the most prominent place. "Old Abe" was duly represented in the most approved likeness—turn down collar and all. The whole thing was a grand success. It was noised about Mexico the day before that *los Americanos* intended to have a celebration, and many were the speculations as to its cause. About midnight a couple of *gens d'armes* were reported on the sidewalk, probably attracted by the applause following some rather spread-eagle speech, or perhaps sent thither by the authorities to take notes and see if any treason were uttered; but it was agreed beforehand that, considering the fact that the United States were not represented officially in Mexico, the subject matter of speeches should be confined to what immediately concerned our own country; and that being a rather extensive field, it gave the widest latitude to the spouting talents of the assemblage, among whom were two or three ready and eloquent speakers. The American eagle flapped his wings, and crowed loud, long and frequently on that night, and Washington's birthday, even in these distant climes, did not pass unappreciated.

STRIKING "ILE" IN MEXICO.

The interest in discoveries of petroleum continues unabated. Springs of undoubted value have been found at the Huasteca, and at several points in the Department of San Luis Potosi and on the Tampico river, as well as in several places of the valley of Mexico; and even on the Pacific side, on the coast of Jalisco, the unctious fluid is said to abound. Where it will next turn up is yet to be known; but "prospecting parties" are on the alert for every shadow of an indication. Messrs. Covert McCune and Poole, American residents of Mexico, have come into possession of some valuable springs, and Mr William H. Arnoux, representing a number of New York capitalists, has recently left for the United States with important title papers to petroleum almost under the very walls of the Halls of the Montezumas. Mr. Covert leaves Vera Cruz by the English steamer for Havana and New York, with equally interesting information, and representing some of the most valuable discoveries yet made in Mexico. The oil is clear and of good quality, and is accessible by navigable streams. Boring is soon to be commenced on a large scale, for which any amount of capital is in readiness. The exclusive right to refine this oil, which, as stated in former correspondence, has been granted to some of the above named parties, makes their monopoly of almost inconceivable value, particularly when it is considered that they have not only the outside world as a market, but some seven millions of Mexican population to supply—a local trade which is every day increasing, and which can defy importation from abroad.

MOVEMENTS OF PIERRE SOULE.

Pierre Soule, who arrived two weeks ago from Havana, is reported in the newspapers as on hand with a gigantic secesh immigration scheme, but of what particular nature is not generally understood; perhaps it is an offshoot of the exploded Gwin affair. A more than usual number of Americans, loyal and disloyal, are in Mexico just now. Major Calhoun Benham, of the rebel army, and formerly United States District Attorney in California, has been here for several weeks confined to his room by illness, at the Iturbide Hotel. Capt. Beauregard, brother of the General, is in Sonora, having passed through this city some weeks since on his way thither. Gen Shields, who has been for some months in Sinaloa, was arrested at Mazatlan recently, by the French authorities, as a spy or suspicious personage; but by the intercession of Mr. Barrow, of Tepic, who visited Mazatlan for the purpose, he was liberated, and is expected in this city to-morrow, having arrived already at Guanajuato. He is believed to be a true blue Union man. Mr. Royal Phelps, a well known citizen of New York, has been here a few weeks, and returns by this steamer, via Havana. Mr. McLeod Murphy, formerly Superintendent of the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn, has recently arrived here, with the intention of engaging in some extensive engineering business.

THE IMPERIAL COURT

has just gone out of a term of two weeks' mourning for the Emperor's brother, whose recent death at Vienna was duly announced in the official journal. All officials, visitors and guests at the palace were required to dress in mourning—black gloves, &c.—for the first week, and half mourning for the second. At the ball given meantime at the palace these rules were dispensed with.

QUITE A SENSATION

has been produced in Mexico lately by a religious circumstance involving a gross act of inhumanity by a priest. The facts, in brief, are, that a poor woman whose child had died, applied to the priest for the rites of burial service under the Catholic forms. The compensation amounts, in such an humble case, to four or five dollars, of which the applicant lacked about two-thirds. The priest refused to officiate without the entire sum, and consequently the child was buried without the Church rites being performed. This, in a Catholic country like Mexico, is a thing horrible to contemplate; and the fact getting round the French papers hastened to avail themselves of it as an illustration of the mercenary character of the church, and as an evidence that the proposed change in its power (merging all its property into the State, and giving the priests regular salaries) was imperatively demanded. The newspapers have been at it every morning, and the subject was discussed with ability on both sides, and certainly with no lack of bitterness. The publication of the laws of reform puts an end to these battles, in which we foreigners have taken but slight interest beyond the curiosity to see when and how the long pending decrees would appear.

THE DOINGS OF CARNIVAL TIMES.

We are in the midst of carnival. All Mexico, for the last day or two, has been in a ferment of masked ball, riding, visiting, illuminating, feasting and merrymaking generally. Everybody and his or her neighbor is dressed to death, and the streets are alive with gaity and fashion by day, and elegant equipages, fancy costumes, flashing uniforms, flowers, silks, bonfires, fireworks, and nonsense of every description by night. The thing winds up this (Wednesday) evening with a grand masked ball at the Imperial theatre, where the parquette, having been raised to a level with the stage, offers a spacious arena for the disciples of Terpsichore, kept in motion by a combined French and Austrian band of more than a hundred pieces. The boxes on these occasions are taken by the principal families of Mexico, who act as spectators of the revel. Carnival has been unusually lively this year, owing to the great number of European officers in Mexico. Not only the *bon ton* have prepared for a more than ordinary display, but the poorest classes are out in all the frippery and tinsel that their humble means could afford. The masked ball of to-night is the culminating point, after which everybody goes to church, where accounts are duly squared for the year's sins and peccadilloes.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

ARREST OF BOOTH AND LONG.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

(Special to the Savannah Republican.)
HILTON HEAD, April 23.

A steamer arrived at Fortress Monroe brings news of the arrest of J. Wilkes Booth.

A Richmond lawyer named E. R. Long was also arrested, who turned state evidence and confessed he was the assassin of Secretary Seward.

His evidence implicates fifty-two persons in the plot, and it was through his confession the authorities were enabled to arrest Booth.

On Sunday, the 16th, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive cooperage establishment, 450 Water street, destroying property to the value of $1,500,000.

Operations in Alabama.

We learn from a reliable source, that Mobile was evacuated by our forces on the 9th. About 3,000 of our soldiers were captured. The enemy, we learn, are not troubling private property in the city—the main army being quartered outside the city. General Maury, with a force of about 5000 or 6000 of our troops, had gone toward Meridian. Twenty-seven steamboats and all our gunboats were sent up the Tombigbee river.

The enemy, 10,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Steele, took possession of Montgomery, on Monday, April 24, and are now running the railroad from that city to Mobile; and, of course, they are working the telegraph line between the two points, as it was left in good condition.

Selma is again in the possession of the enemy. After its first capture, it was evacuated. During the interim the Rebel was issued. Here is what it said of affairs:

THE FIRST FALL OF SELMA.

General Forrest, with less than 3000 men, full one half whom were militia and irregular troops, not attached to the military service, attempted the defence of the city in a line of entrenchments between six and seven miles in extent, against a force of veteran troops variously estimated at from twelve to twenty thousand, armed with the Spencer seven-shooter rifles.

The Yankee force made its appearance before the city early in the morning, on Sunday April 2nd inst., and skirmishing along the line commenced about noon, and was continued without any result for several hours. Our men throughout the entire line were in excellent spirits, and anxious for an attack to be made on them.

About four P. M., the enemy massed his forces on our left, held by Armstrong's brigade, and advanced to the charge on the works. The attack was bold and impetuous. The charge was made in two columns, with a line of skirmishers in front, the 4th U. S. Regulars forming the first line. For a few moments the fate of the day seemed to be trembling in the balance. Our fire was rapid and well sustained and our artillery well served and effective. Great gaps were cut into the Federal ranks, and the ground was dotted with the wounded and the slain. And one time everything indicated that the attack would result in the utter discomfiture of the enemy.— But after a slight hesitation, the advancing forces pressed on with their heavy masses, our left gave way in confusion, and after a feeble attempt to rally, recoiled finally and disappeared.

The continuation of the line from Armstrong's front was formed by the militia, who seeing the Yankee regiments pouring over the fortifications, getting on to the flanks and in their rear, also gave way, but, as we learn, not until ordered to do so, and fled. Some however, resolutely stood their ground, and were finally captured at their posts.

The militia, of course, scattered in all directions. The cavalry broke in the wildest confusion. Some dashed into town closely pursued and the sharp crack of rifles and pistols was heard in continuous roar through all the streets.

The contest was soon settled. The entrenchments were abandoned by our troops throughout their whole extent. Such as could make their escape, did so, but about 1800 including citizens and militia, fell into the hands of the enemy. Some of our cavalry believed to have been drowned in attempting to cross the river, which was much swollen and very rapid.

THE SELMA PRESS.

The tide of war has rolled its resistless wave over our "Rebel" head, and left us wrecked upon the shore, surrounded by the fragments and debris of what was once the Chattanooga Rebel— now a mess of "pi." The Mississippian office was fortunate enough to make its escape. The Dispatch and the Reporter were destroyed by fire upon the first night of the occupation; and our office, of the four but a few days before so flourishing in Selma, was left standing alone. The Rebel office was not seriously interrupted until the day upon which the enemy evacuated the city, when an order was issued from General Wilson to fire the office.

This order at the earnest entreaty of citizens whose property would have been involved in the conflagration, was so modified as simply to embrace the destruction of the office without injury to the building. The squad sent to execute the order performed their work very thoroughly. The presses were broken with sledge hammers, the type was thrown from the third story window, and the cases and printing paper were piled up in the middle of the street and burnt. The type, of which we had an unusual quantity, embraced two or three hundred different sizes and varieties, was left where it fell, in the street and on sidewalk, and we have gathered enough of it to print a good sized sheet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

The undersigned gratefully acknowledges the successful efforts of his neighbors and fellow-citizens in saving his premises from the fire at Harrisonville on the morning of the 1st inst.

He feels especially indebted to Mr. Jas. Archer, the Teacher—and Mr. Rivers—and the pupils of the Academy.

He also feels grateful to the servants of the neighborhood for their very valuable services.

may3 1 GEO. T. JACKSON.

CONSIGNEES PER AUGUSTA & SAVANNAH RAIL ROAD, May 1st, 1865.—Merchandise—S Cohen, A B Ferguson, W N Habersham.

AUGUSTA BRANCH, C R R
May 2nd, 1865.

This day, May 2d, and daily thereafter if requisite a Passenger Train to Waynesboro', will leave at 6.15 P.M.

J. M. SELKIRK.
may2 tf Gen'l Ag't.

HEADQUARTERS,
AUGUSTA, GA., April 30th, 1865.

Special Orders No. 101.

I. 1st Lieut P B Shephard is assigned to duty as Assis ant Provost Marshall at this Post.

By command of
Brig. Gen. B. D. FRY,
SOL. ROBINSON, A. A. A. G.

OFFICE CHIEF INSP. FL. TR. Q M DEPT.
AUGUSTA, April 24th, 1865.

Parties wishing to exchange Corn and Fodder for unserviceable Animals and second hand Wagons and Harness, will call upon Maj. N. O. Tilton, Augusta.

NORMAN W. SMITH,
ap25 5 Maj. & Chief Insp.

GREENSBORO, April 20, 1865.

General Order No. 14.

It is announced to the army that a suspension of hostilities has been agreed upon, pending negotiations between the two Governments.

During its continuance the two armies are to occupy their present position.

By command of
General J. E. JOHNSTON.

ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G.
ap22 tf

AUCTION SALES.

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!
GOLD AND SILVER.
WANTED
FOR 20 FRENCH CALF SKINS.

Which will go off at 9 o'clock, THIS DAY, to the highest bidder,

AT THE ARCADE.
LOOK SHARP!

may3 1

CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED
AT THE
ARCADE.

We sell THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, the following articles, for the above currency.

100 Packs Envelopes;
60 doz Carpenter's Pencils;
20 " Reams Note Paper;
20 " White Hose;
20 " Packing Needles;
60 gross Agate Buttons;
80 Papers Needles—assorted;
70 Military Caps;
60 English Military Caps;
6 pair Ladies' Shoes;
6 " Gent's Shoes;
1 doz Wade & Butcher's Razors;
10 " Pencils—good;
1 Superfine Blue Cloth Cloak;
Various other Articles;
Rush to the ARCADE
Little fortunes can be made.

may 3 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A black Cow in good order, for which a liberal reward will be given if returned to my premises.

H GARDNER,
Corner Telfair & Centre streets.
may3 3

RUNAWAY—On Tuesday night, the 30th of April, Fanny, sometimes known as Hibsie. She is of light copper complexion, short and full, and sixteen years of age. She is probably in the city or neighborhood, but might be trying to make her way to the coast. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery at this office.

MRS. E. GARDNER.
may3 3

LOST—On the evening of the 28th, a black Morocco Pocket Book, containing several Confederate Notes and an infant's gold bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at

may3 3 THIS OFFICE.

On Consignment.

25 CASES "Indianola" Smoking Tobacco—put up in one pound packages.
For sale by
G. K. CRUMP & CO.
may 3 3 Broad street.

DR. HENRY F. CAMPBELL RESPECTFULLY offers to resume the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in this city. Residence on Reynold Street, below Christian Church.

may 3 d&w tf

WANTED—At Telegraph Office, a boy to deliver dispatches.
may3 tf

LUMBER FOR CORN, &c.—We will exchange Lumber, in large or small quantities, for Corn, Fodder, Bacon, Syrup, or other supplies.

REDMOND & CO.,
ap29 eod tf Bel-Air, P. O.

GEORGIA, JEFFERSON COUNTY —Thirty days after date, James M. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court, will be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Lorenzo D. Moore, deceased, unless some person entitled to said Administration makes application for the same within that time.

April the 18th, 1865.

NICHOLAS DIEHL,
ap25 1m Ordinary.

TO RENT—Until the the 1st October next, a dwelling house pleasantly situated on the Sand Hill.

W. C. JESSUP.
ap30 6*

MANILLA ROPE.

28 COILS small size Manilla Rope
18 do do do do do

On consignment and for sale by
JOSIAH SIBLEY & SONS,
ap30 No. 6, Warren Block.

MECHANICAL WORK—In order to meet the requirements of our workmen in the present emergency, we propose to do all kind of mechanical work for Planters, Farmers, and the public generally on the basis of old prices.

MULLIKEN & HARRELL,
ap27 6 Reynold Street.

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES WANTED—I wish to purchase one hundred negroes to fill an order for investment. Single Boys, Men and Girls, and a few families, for which liberal prices will be paid.

ap25 6 A. WILSON.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID for my Large Brown Swab tailed horse, about 14 years old, holds a high head in travelling, trots fast, broken winded, has a split in one of his foremost hoofs, extending nearly up to the hair.

JOHN McKEON,
473 Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
ap25 6*

FOR SALE—A thorough-bred DEVON BULL, five years old, 16½ hands high, perfectly docile, well trained and in good condition, for sale by

O. H. MARSHALL.
ap28 tf

WANTED—A woman to do the washing of a family.

Enquire at 211 Broad Street, or 74 Ellis street.
ap28 tf

MULE STOLEN—A medium sized mouse colored Horse Mule, galled on the shoulders, otherwise in good order, was stolen near the Market yesterday (Saturday,) morning. It may be offered for sale or trade, in, or near the city. Also, with it an old Saddle and Curb-bit Bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the Mule, or for information that will lead to its recovery at the Constitutionalist Office.

ap 16 tf

MISSISSIPPI DEPOT—The Mississippi Depot has been removed from Columbus to Atlanta, Georgia, to the Auction Rooms of Powell & Marshall, Whitehall street.

O. K. MARSHALL,
Agent for State of Mississippi.
G. A. A. RIGGS,
ap27 12 Depot Agent.